REPEATED ATTACKS FAIL.

"The Germans have tried to break our centre by repeated and violent attacks. Our success on the plateau to the north of Sezanne enabled us in our turn to take the offensive, and in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front between the marsh of St. Gond and Sommesous district and fell back in the region west of Vitry-le-Francois.

"On the Ornain River, as between the Argonne forest and the River Meuse, where the armies of the Prince of Wuerttemberg and the Crown Prince of Germany were operating, fighting was still going on, with alternate advances and retreats, but without any great change in the situation.

"Thus, the first phase of the battle of the Marne is turning out in favor of the allied armies, since the German right wing and

centre at present are in retreat. "On our right the situation remains without notable change in the Vosges and around Nancy, which the Germans have tried

to bombard with some long range guns. "The general situation has thus been completely transformed during the last two days, both from strategic and tactical points of view. Not only have our troops stopped the Germans' march, which they thought was a victorious one, but the enemy has fallen

back before us at nearly every point." The French military authorities, who heretofore have confined their announcements concerning military operations east of Paris to laconic statements very general in character, to-day changed their programme completely, when they gave out the preceding description of the most important battle since the be-

ginning of hostilities. Evidently the left wing of the allied armies facing the northeast has borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements, in which the British took such a prominent part that they are the object of the highest compliments on the part of French military men.

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into an abandonment of at least the advance positions held by the Germans, who are retiring along a greater part of the line, for forty-five miles at some points.

The furious onslaughts, how by the French and again by the the valley, down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their Germans, occurred about the centre of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry-le-Francois.

GERMAN ARMIES FORM JUNCTION.

Three great German armies, commanded by General von Kluk, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wuerttemberg, effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with the greatest vigor, but were not able to achieve the seeming object of breaking the allies' centre and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw. The fighting continued throughout last night, and the allies' position, it is understood, was improved to-day.

A rainstorm caused great difficulties in the marshy districts, but did not stop the operations. The fusillades of the troops and the artillery duel proceeded all day. It is believed that the retiring Germans suffered more than the allies from the storm, as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammu-

Some idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained in a visit to the fields near Meaux, the scene of a severe fight yesterday.

The German infantry had taken a position in a sunken road, on either side of which were stretched extended lines of ditches, some of them natural and some the work of spades in the hands of German soldiers.

Beside many bodies were forty or fifty empty cartridge shells, while fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries a little more have been trying during the last week or through Lunéville. than three miles distant. Straggling clumps of wood intervened between the batteries and their mark, but the range had been de- Gen. Leman Writes to King termined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched

the bursting shells. The sunken road was littered with bodies to-day. The road is lined with poplars, the branches of which, severed by fragments of shells, were strewn among the dead. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire.

German Retiring Movement General Along Western Line

territory between Paris and Verdun, with the allied armies of France my escort, who drew me from a stronghold whilst I was being suffocated and England on one side and the Germans on the other, has not yet reached by gas from exploded powder. a decisive result. The German right, however, in the face of superior forces and threatened with an outflanking movement, continues to retire me a drink and I was made a prisoner and taken to Liège. to the north along the route over which General von Kluk made his fam as lightning advance on Paris from the Belgian border after having defeated physically shattered by the explosion of Fort Loncin. the ailies at Mons and again at Cambral and St. Quentin.

With General von Kluk also, according to French official reports, time the forts, left, is falling back toward the Rivers Aisne and Oise. On General von ing, my thoughts will be as they always have been-of Belgium and the Buelow's left the army of the Prince of Wuerttemberg, which had been King. I would willingly have given my life the better to serve them, but trying for weeks to break through the French line, also has stopped fighting acath was not granted to me." and retired north. The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the Prince of Wuerttemberg's army and the army commanded by INVADERS BEATEN BACK the German Crown Prince, is still fighting with varying success.

These armies appear, however, to have passed Verdun, as Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that

A very comprehensive French official report issued to-night shows that General Von Kluk got further east and south of Paris than had heretofore been disclosed, so that his advance was even faster than he was given credit for. It seems that had the Germans' armies on his left moved anywhere near as quickly as he did-the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.

GERMANS LOSE GUNS AND PRISONERS.

However, faced by a strong British-French force, and with another French force, advancing from Paris, threatening his flank and his communications, General von Kluk was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the River Ourcq. In this fightings according to the fortunes of the left size atomic, and going a compelled to withdraw northward and then fright the French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German report, on the other hand says: "The war booty was repliced error.

As at first received this report said the Germans admitted defeat and graphic error.

The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission was really made, only to be withdrawn later by some superior officer. General Von Kluk got further east and south of Paris than had heretofore

The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission was really made, only to be withdrawn later by some and a million kilos of onts were taken and their rible, but in all 161 persons were shot at Aerschot, including the burgomaster, its son and brother. Every house was looted and most of the houses were in the south-lege and cruelty may be seen. It is three weeks exactly since the Germans, having been driven out of Aerschot, the results of their sactions were in the south-lege and cruelty may be seen. It is three weeks exactly since the Germans started to fall back, quickly advanced and took the offensive within this fighting must have been severe, the real hard blows of the battie appear to laws been struck between Vitry-le-Francois and Sezanne.

Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move that the french were repeatedly attacked by you Buelow's right Saxon army

The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and linsist and wor of the Belgians. A locomotive and slaughter elsewhere seem less horrible, but in all 161 persons were shot at Aerschot, including the burgomaster, including the burgomaster, the south-officially inspired Italian journal, declares that the Aerschot, including the burgomaster, the sevent was and tried to take precautions against the sympathy of Austrian Series for the Villagers of the Slavonic races for the Russians.

The English newspapers decline to seve taken and reliable and often officially inspired Italian journal, declares that the several th

KAISER WINS IN WEST AND EAST, SAYS GERMAN WIRELESS NEWS SANGUINARY AFFAIR

Washington, Sept. 11 .- The German Embassy this afternoon gave out he following wireless from Berlin:

"Official headquarters reports that the German Crown Prince's army esterday took fortifications southwest of Verdun. The German army is attacking the fortress south of Verdun. The other forts, since Wednesday, have been cannonaded by heavy artillery.

"General Hindenburg, with the Eastern Army outflanked and defeated the left wing of the Russian army still in East Prassia. The Russians gave up fighting and are now retreating everywhere. The Eastern Army is pursuing the Russians in a southeasterly direction toward the river Niemen.'

In the morning the German Embassy gave out the following, received

by wireless, from Berlin; "Headquarters on Thursday in its first official report says that in a battle east of Paris the Germans held their own in a heavy two-day fight against superior forces attacking between Meaux, Montmirail and from the direction of Paris. We captured fifty guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired the flank when the advance of strong, hostile columns was reported. The enemy failed to pursue.

"The vanguard of the right wing of the German troops advancing over the Marne River castward from Paris were attacked by superior forces, but the attack was stopped, the German vanguard being taken back, the enemies, however not following. The Germans captured fifty guns and several thou-

"Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun and on the eastern

"Vicana reports that the Austrians have assumed the offence in the region of Lemberg. This marks the second stage of a nine-day battle, in which 450,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 2,000 field guns were engaged on the Russian side.

"On Sunday night the Austrians annihilated the entire Servian Timok division, near Mitrowitza. The military attaches of the neutral powers with the German troops officially state that the enemies of Germany are using dum-dun, builets.

Lendon, Sept. 11.-The following official German statement was received here to-night by the Marconi Telegraph Company:

"In the eastern theatre of the war the battle has been recommenced and the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg. 'During the nine days' fighting, it is estimated that the Russians have had engaged 560,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 2,000

and the Prince of Wurttemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most sanguinary character, according to the French report, and were only stopped when General Pau got in posses sion of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command

FOUGHT DAILY FOR HEIGHTS.

It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that daily a fight occurred, which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that his retirement into the hills west of Vitry-le-Francois was made to enable meral von Moltke and the German General Staff to plan some other us or way of breaking through the French line.

Although the Germans have had to send some of their best troops back Prussia to meet the Russian advance, it is not for a moment thought ere that there will be any long pause in their efforts to beat the French. Crown Prince Frederick William, who has with him a portion of the Prince Wherttemberg's army, is still fighting, and all that the French reports say of this liattle is that there is no great change in the situation, there being alternate advances and retreats.

The Germans have brought up some siege guns against Nancy, and here, as in the Vosges, it is reported there is no change in the situation.

SEE POSSIBLE STRATEGIC MOVE.

It is suggested by some of the military experts as being possible that he French are only holding the line of the Marne on sufferance while the Germans are making some changes in their line of communications. Among these experts it is considered that there is no reason to suppose that the German army has yet been fought to a standstill.

The distress of the German right wing, however, has given the little Belgian army another opportunity to do something, and it is taking advantage of it by harassing the German reinforcements which are hurrying ith to General von Kluk's assistance and also to attack the German left n Belgium. As only a few troops of the German line are left there, the

Belgians have only to cope with the Landsturm. It is reported that Germany is withdrawing troops from Alsace, but whether they are for the Prussian frontier or to support the armies which are facing the allies in Western France has not been disclosed. It is considered likely, however, that the General Staff will gather all the forces it can to get through the French force east of Paris, either by the route they

"After the honorable engagement of August 4, 5 and 6 I considered that the Liège forts could only play the role of forts of arrêt (probably arrest or stoppage.) I nevertheless maintained the military government in order to recording to the defence as much as no roles to recording to the populace is returning to their abandoned homes. in order to co-ordinate the defence as much as possible and to exercise a moral influence upon the garrison.

"Your majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on August 6 at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday London, Sept. 11.—The battle of the Marne, as the French have christ at 5:20 in the afternoon, the greater part of the garrison being buried tened the great struggle which now has been in progress for a week in the under the ruins. That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to

"I was conveyed to a trench, where I fell. A German captain gave

"I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am 'In honor of our arms, I have surrendered neither the fortress nor

"I deign to ask your pardon, sire. In Germany, where I am proceed-

BARE BELGIAN HORRORS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

attacked the Church of Notre Dame,

GERMAN RETREAT GERMAN RAIDERS MENACING GHENT MEAUX BATTLEFIED

Guns of the British

Litter Ground.

Ground and Sleep at

First Chance.

British Artillery's Work.

Germans who had given up their arms and were standing under guard, when, encouraged by a sudden forward effort

"At Lagny one of the sights of the

town is a shattered bridge which was blown up by General French a week ago as soon as he got his army across

idea was to keep raiding detachments of German cavalry from incursions into

Too Late to Save Bridge.

At Lagny one is told that fifteen minutes after the bridge had been re-

duced to a twisted mass of steel and

broken masonry a belated order came to save it; but the British engineers

who had received the order to destroy it had done their work well. The in-

abitants were cleared out of all the neighboring houses, which were shaken

neighboring houses, which were snaked by the terrific explosion when the charge was set off. Every window in the nearby houses was shattered and much damage was done to ceilings and

'At that time British infantry and

TO THEIR HOMES

PEOPLE RETURNING

Invaders Who Fell Before Force of 3,000 Left There Expected to Take Revenge for Not Getting Food Supplies-Rest of Army Goes in Haste to Fight Allies.

By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ghent, Sept. 11 .- A force of Germans, variously estimated at between 40,000 and 60,000 men, which was prevented from wrecking the town by the offer of food supplies, is now marching at full speed southward and is expected to reach Courtrai soon. Only a force of about 3,000 men is Tired and Hungry Army Likely Pursuing Troops Lie on the left near Ghent.

The Germans, it is understood, are under orders to join the main army which is fighting the allies in France. Ghent, unfortunately, has been unable to supply the amount of foodstuffs demanded by the Germans, and London, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dis-patch from Lagny on the Marne says: "A trip along the valley of the Marne brings gratifying evidence of the reality of the German retreat. On it is extremely probable that out of pique the 3,000 Germans left near illusioned, the army of Prussians is Ghent will enter the town and wreak vengeance on the defenceless in- showing evidence of collapse, while the

The Germans are in great straits for lack of food supplies and will Sunday the British and Germans were at grips east of this place. Shuttered shop fronts and empty houses still use any means to obtain what they want. Motor cars, which the inhabi- and which has been pushing the tants of Ghent sent to Germany with what food they had, have been com- wards, has lost its energy and is mandeered to fetch food from Oudenarde.

testify to the Germal menace.
"Since then the Tcuton has been driven steadily back beyond the Tril-There is reassuring news from Antwerp. A large German force has port and Crecy-en-Brie line, where he hardest fighting occurred beyond etired to the northwest of the city near Massenhover. This retirement as well as that to the south leads to the conclusion that the Germans have for the time given up the idea of investing Antwerp. If this is so Antwerp opposed to them, of carrying the city opposed to them, of carrying the city opposed to them. Meaux, where the Teuton now is. In this strategic movement of General won Kluk's army rearward along the Marne valley the British army has played a leading role has been saved through the flooding of the fields from the canals. So d a lending role.

has been saved through the flooding of the helds from the canais. So eneral French's army advanced to a ccessfully has the scheme of flooding been carried out near Antwerp that a Belgian officer said to-day that it would well nigh be impossible meet the German Emperor's hosts with the for the Germans to bring up the siege guns and heavy artillery which what must have been forced marches from their temporary base to the southeast of Paris. The whole British were used to take Liège and Namur.

Belgium then for the moment is not of much importance, but assumarmy, except cavalry, passed through Lagny, and the incoming troops were so wearied that many of them at the ing that the allies inflict a smashing blow in France by what route will the Germans retire? A large portion must return through Belgium. Then first opportunity lay down in the dust and slept where they were. But a few hours' rest worked a great change, and a few days later the British troops were following the slow German retreat up the valley with balldog te-

VIVID STORY OF BATTLE "The British artillery did notable work in those days, according to the BY FRENCH OFFICER French military surgeons who were sta-tioned at Ligny. At points near here the bodies of slain Germans who fell before the British gunners still litter

Continued from page 1

the ground, and the grim crop must be still heavier on the soil further up the valley, where the fighting was more those German guns and nearer still to the gunnes. That was before they knew the exact meaning of shell fire. Well, they did good things, "As far as possible, the hodies are buried at night, each side attending to its own fallen. The horses are left to decay where they fall, at least for the

We fought from village to village. It was very close fighting, so "Sanguinary incidents were plentiful that sometimes we could look into our enemies' eyes. The Moroccans in the week of fighting to the south of the Marne. In an engagement not far the Marne. In an engagement not far the marner like deprens with their bayonet work. Several of the viland they were like demons with their bayonet work. Several of the vilof the German front, they made a dash for their rifles. They were mown down by a volley from the British Guards before they could reach their to post, as it were, and strewing the ground with their dead.

'It was across and among these bodies that we infantry had to charge. They lay about in heaps, masses of bleeeding flesh. It made are sick, even in the excitement of it all. The enemy's quick firers were marvellous. I am bound to say we did not get it all our own way.

"They always manoeuvred them in the same style, and a very clever style it is. First of all, they mask them with infantry. Then, when the artillery had poured through the town and over the bridge for several days. Exactly why the bridge was blown up is not clear, as the British army was full of confidence and advancing against an enemy who had been brought to a halt. Possibly General French's lies was to keen raiding detachments French charge, they reveal them and put us to the test under the most withering fire. It is almost impossible to stand against it, and, in this case, we had to retire after each rush for about 150 metres. Then, quick as lightning, the Germans got their mitrailleuses across the ground which we had yielded to them and waited for us to come on again, when they the villas and gardens of the western repeated the same operation. I can tell you it was pretty trying to the nerves of my Zouaves, who were very steady in spite of fairly heavy

ARTILLERY EVENLY MATCHED.

"It is quite untrue to say that the Germans have a greater number mitrailleuses than the French. I believe that the proportion is exactly the same to each division, but they handle them more cleverly, and their fire is much more effective than ours. In a village named Penchard there was some very sharp fighting and some of our artillery were posted after their offensive was checked. hereabouts. Presently a German aeroplane came overhead circling the German were considered to the control of the German were considered to the control of the German were control of the Germ hereabouts. Presently a German aeroplane came overhead, circling round in a reconnoissance, but it was out for more than that,

"Suddenly it began to drop bombs, and, whether by design or other-"The people of Lagny, who now have wise, they exploded in the middle of a field hospital. One of my friends,

of Escape from Fort's Ruins

Sept. 11.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who is sept. 12.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who is sept. 13.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who is sept. 14.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who is sept. 15.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who is sept. 16.—General L "The inevitable happened shortly after the disappearance of the oplane. German shells searched the position and found it with unplease accuracy. It is always the same. The German aeroplanes are really accuracy to a large of the operation of the positions of our curs. We also there was the Relief London, Sept. 11.—General Leman, the Belgian commander who gained fame for himself by his defence of the Liège forts, when he was made a prisoner, has sent the following letter to King Albert of Belgium, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News:

from the Germans to grumble about the wrecked bridge.

"Close to Meaux the Germans seem to have made a slight advance and accuracy. It is always the same. The German aeroplanes are really wonderful in the way they search out the positions of our guns. We always know that within half an hour of an observation by aeroplane shells ways know that within half an hour of an observation by aeroplane are really wonderful in the way they search out the positions of our guns. We always know that within half an hour of an observation by aeroplanes are really wonderful in the way they search out the positions of our guns. will begin to fall above the gunners, unless they have altered their po- literally blew the German position b

"All along the valley the confidence of the people has been restored and the populace is returning to their abanse." The British army no longer forms the left win army one of seven which is a roow in the field."

Latterns Betray Germans.

A graphic picture of the fighting in Creep wood is given in "The British army room of seven which to reinforce the flanking skirmishers had poured in from Lagny toward the river Marne to reinforce the flanking skirmishers."

One of the smaller woods southeast of Creey fournished cover for the engage the water for the injeht as the Germans were moving about with lanterns.

Suddenly the invaders found the wood with heart game and the proposed with their glasses shattered. A cayslay charge finally cleared the trage of lanterns were picked up in the wood with their glasses shattered. A cayslay charge finally cleared the trage of lanterns were picked up in the wood with their glasses shattered. A cayslay charge finally cleared the trage in the pole water for the meaning of all this from them save picked up in the wood with their glasses shattered. A cayslay charge finally cleared the trage in the pole water for the meaning of all this proposed of the Germans.

The correspondent also describes a waking wood at Creey, The French and Ertish cut down trees and Lind fifer line of infantry, each man bearing a branch then made and a french search and

from Maxims screamed through the trees. The next morning scores of lanterns were picked up in the wood with their glasses shattered. A cavalry charge finally cleared the tragic wood of the Germans.

The correspondent also describes a walking wood at Crecy. The French and British cut down trees and armed them selves with the branches. Line after line of infantry, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy. Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillery-time of the days and that was where I fell, wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell. I bled like a stuck pig, as you can see, but when I came to myself again a brother officer told me them like falling stars. But other fires were burning. Under the cover of darkness the Germans had piled their dead into great heaps and had covered dead into great heaps and had covered toward the enemy. Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillery-time of the days that followed. There were pixels and who wondered at source leads to a stuck pig, as you can see, but when I came to myself again a brother officer told me them like falling stars. But other fires were going on well and that we should be about the missing were going on well and that we were burning. Under the cover of darkness the Germans had piled their was better than a bandage to me. I fell, wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell. I bled like a stuck pig, as you can see, but when I came to myself again a brother officer told me were burning. Under the cover of the trunks were going on well and that we were burning. Under the cover of the shead of the pig. I fell wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell. I bled like a stuck pig. as you can see, but when I came to myself again a brother officer told me were burning. It fell wounded in the arm pretty badly by a bit of shell. I bled like a stuck pig.

branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy. Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillery men fixed themselves and placed thirteen pounders to cover the moving wood. The attack which followed upon it won success.

It almost went wrong, however, for the French cavalry which was followed into view near the ammunition reserved of the allies. German shells began falls in the enemy had been cleared from the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unseathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

AUSTRIA DOUBTS

SLAVS' DEVOTION

By E. M. Underwood.

[Special Correspondent of The New York Tritune and "London Standard."]

Rome, Sept. 11.—"La Tribuna," the Rome, Sept. 11.—"La Tribuna, and tremiled and september of the sent and tremiled and september of noise and stench.

Carrion crows were absout in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows mere about in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows were about in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows were about in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows were about in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows were about in they had set a torch to these funeral byyres. Carrion crows were about in the dawn that followed. There were time down that followed. There were through units and the dad and the living with the dawn that followed. There were time the dawn that followed and the living with the dead and the living with the dead and the living with the dead

Germans are on the run. They are exhausted and demoralized. Their pride has been broken. They are short

It is clear by this time that these Edward iller & Co.,

German Dead Piled in Heaps and Burned After Fight with Allies.

FUNERAL PYRES LT

LACK OF SUPPLIES MENACE TO KAISER

To Be C t Off from

Chantilly, Sept. 11. Weary and dis-

ving began s outposts in most of the villages. About this time General Pau achieved one his dramatic successes

Supplies a Big Problem.

hrown backward de They have a country is

British on Time.

Since about last Friday sporade by hard fighting had been going on in the region. A concentration from the seat on Monday gave the French the opporight. Early on the morning of the day their offensive began, and but for the fact that the German artillen, though well directed, is supplied will very many ineffective shells and the the enemy might have fa French had only light guns.

The Germans had h

things were at their worst the Britisheavy artillery rolled down on the field in a scene of wild enthusiasmust literally bloom the field in the scene of wild enthusiasmust.

Carnage Was Horrible.

GERMANS VICTIMS OF POLISH MINER

London, Sept. 11.— A Reuter disper-from Petrograd says that a correspondent of "The Bourse Guzette" recomin the fuel and the results were appling. It is said that one military insured destroyed and that an ammunity

For Instant Heat A"Miller" Oil Heater

The second line was composed of soldiers of German and Hungarian nationality. The Germans and Hungarians, both of whom are full of racial antagonism against Siavs, had special orders to watch the Austrian troops of Slavonic nationality belonging to regiments whose home stations were in the southernmost provinces of Austria were sent into the front lines in Galicia. Together with the Slavs, Austrian soldiers of the Italian race are equally suspected of a desire to waver in line of battle. gether with the Slavs, Austrian so' diers of the Italian race are equally suspected of a desire to waver in line of battle.